I CLAIM:

1. A system to increase transmission bandwidth employing a computer processor to transmit a plurality of simultaneous digital streams of information over a shared transmission line by a method involving the steps of:

a. converting an incoming stream of digital information on each line, originally in a binary form of "0"s and "1"s, into a corresponding digitally-represented sound stream of "no-play" and "play" commands;

b. rendering unique the digital information in each incoming line unique by assigning to each "no-play" and "play" command a respective prime number Hertz frequency sound;

c. simultaneously transmitting the unique digitally-represented sound streams of each incoming line over the shared transmission medium in the form of a "disharmonic" sound chord; and

d. receiving the transmitted sound chord and separating each line contained therein and converting it to its original, singular form, by programming each line to receive only digitally-represented sound bits corresponding to the prime Hertz frequency assigned thereto.

2. The system and method set forth in claim 1, further including the step of restoring the digital coding of each line back to its original digital sequence by converting the digitally-represented sound stream of "play" and "no-play" commands to a digital stream of "1"s and "0"s.

3. The system and method of claim 1 wherein said method is integrated into the software programming of a data or telecommunications switching device or server.

4. The system and method of claim 1 wherein said method is programmed onto an integrated circuit chip, and integrated into the hardware design and function of a data or telecommunications switching device or server.

5. The system and method of claim 1, wherein said method is used as part of an IP server that transmits voice over IP data lines, as used in Internet Telephony devices.

6. The system and method of claim 1, wherein said method is used to compress and store digital information on devices including magnetic tape, CDS, computer hard drives, and computer memory chips.

7. The system and method of claim 1, wherein said method is used to transmit digital information over a voice and data transmission media including T-1, frame relay, satellite, ATM, and fiber optics.

8. The system and method of claim 1, wherein said method is used in the construction of computer microprocessors.

9. The system and method of claim 8, wherein said method is used to create megabit computer processing chips or computer processing chips of a determinable bit size.

10. The system and method of claim 9 wherein said method is used to create a computer processing chip where the size of the bit processor is not limited to 64 bits, or 128 bits, but to any size determined by the computer programmer, who is able to program into the computer chip the exact number of instructions it can deliver.

11. The system and method of claim 11 wherein computer programmer can allocate transmission instructions to its processor of any size, including but not limited to a 100 bit processor, a 1,000 bit processor, a 10,000 bit processor.

12. The system and method of claim 1, wherein computer and machine instructions in digital coding is carried on prime number Hertz frequencies.

13. The system and method of claim 1, wherein said method is used to store and/or transmit digital information representing video, images, data and voice.

14. A method of conveying over a common transmission line without interference therebetween a plurality of incoming binary bit streams, each carrying digital information, comprising the steps of:

a. rendering each binary bit stream unique by assigning to it a respective primary number Hertz frequency whereby the resultant bit stream is converted into a sound bit stream whose sound depends on the frequency assigned to it; and

b. simultaneously transmitting the plurality of sound bit streams as a disharmonic chord over the common line.

15. A method as set forth in claim 14, further comprising the steps of receiving the transmitted sound chord, separating the chord into individual sound bit streams, and decoding each individual sound bit stream to recover the digital information carried thereby.